

## PEACE FOR A DAY

CHICAGO POLICEMEN AND STRIKERS  
RESTED ON THURSDAY.

But There Is a Possibility the Turbulent Scenes of the Past Week May Be Repeated.

## ANOTHER STRIKE BREWING

TEAMSTERS' TROUBLE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED.

Until It Was Learned Some of the Leaders Who Were Discharged Would Not Be Taken Back.

## MUTTERINGS LAST NIGHT

MEMBERS OF THE STOCKYARDS EMPLOYEES' UNION DISPLAYED.

Unless All Men Be Reinstated Five Thousand Butchers May Be Called Out--Thursday's Compromise.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Peace reigned in the city to-day, but to-night there were mutterings of discontent, and it is possible there may be further trouble. The teamsters' strike was settled this morning, apparently to the satisfaction of everybody, but this evening it was reported some of the strike leaders who had been discharged would not be taken back. The men are members of the Stockyards Employees' Union. Their organization, which was formed less than three weeks ago and already has a membership of over 700, is affiliated with the Butchers' Union. Michael Donnelly, president of the North American Meat Cutters' Union, has been asked to adjust the trouble. Late to-night a conference for to-morrow between Mr. Donnelly and A. W. Leonard, superintendent of the Union Stockyards Transit Company, was arranged. Mr. Leonard will be asked to reinstate the men who have been discharged, and unless he consents to do so it is said that the 5,000 butchers employed in the different packing plants will be called out on strike.

AGREEMENT WITH TEAMSTERS. Compromise That Was Accepted by Both Sides Yesterday.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The strike of teamsters employed by the packers, which lasted nearly two weeks and yesterday caused the most serious rioting that has occurred since 1894, came to an end at 4:15 o'clock this morning as the result of a secret conference between representatives of the packers and teamsters at the Grand Pacific Hotel, which had been in session since 8 o'clock last night. The agreement reached at the conference is a partial victory for the teamsters, in that the packers declared they will not discriminate against members of the union.

A rumor that the packers would refuse to re-employ leaders of the strikers caused much uneasiness among the men this afternoon, and there were mutterings that if those who have been active in the recent disturbances shall be forced into idleness because of their conduct during the strike there will be further trouble at the stockyards. The teamsters are to return to work to-morrow morning. A few were given teams to-day, but the majority was told to report to-morrow. Soon after the agreement was ratified by the men a report, coming from some untraceable source, spread that the packers had determined to take back only teamsters who had not been active in the strike, and the companies would exercise a choice in taking back their former teamsters selected not to have occurred to the men before, and on investigation it was found that several workmen employed in the yards had recently been discharged. These men declare they have been singled out and conducted to have been strong union men and strike sympathizers. This is denied by the packers, but the statements of the discharged men are being carefully investigated.

WHAT PACKERS INTENDED TO DO. Had the compromise agreement not been effected this would have been a red-letter day in the strike, as the packers had planned to send a wagon train of 135 loads of meat into the heart of the city this morning. Instead of another day of rioting and broken heads there was peace and the ripple of laughter as the two sides of the controversy good naturedly discussed the ending of the trouble. When the members of the conference separated this morning the strike was virtually at an end, but the agreement of the committee-men had to be ratified by the packers and the teamsters. This caused some further delay, and it was not until this evening that all arrangements had been completed for the strikers to return to work to-morrow.

The agreement was ratified by the teamsters at a meeting in Corcoran Hall this afternoon. The document was signed by Albert Young, president of the National Teamsters' Union, and John Myers, president of the local union.

The meeting lasted over two hours, much of the time being taken up in waiting for laggards to arrive. When the agreement was read it was greeted with cheers. The concessions made to the packers were explained and the explanation was applauded. The concessions made by the packers were likewise explained and there were more cheers. It was obvious that the men were extremely content with their fight and happy that the worst riots in Chicago since 1894 had passed into history.

tion of putting in about eighteen hours of sleep before again taking up the reins. As the men passed out of the hall a huge van carrying meat and driven by a clerk rapped. The men cheered again, cheering a man who yesterday would have found a far different reception at their hands. The driver answered with a wave of the hand and the truck lumbered on, typical of the peace of a city, where but twenty-four hours before there had been riot and bloodshed.

## TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

The scale agreed on at the secret conference this morning is 2 cents lower than that demanded by the men. It is as follows: Cart drivers, 15 cents an hour; single wagon, 20 cents; two horses, 27½ cents; four horses, 37½ cents; six horses, 50 cents. The men are to be paid full time from time of leaving barn until returning, with a deduction of half an hour for lunch. The document as drawn up is as follows:

"At a conference between the Grand Pacific Hotel on the night of June 4, 1902, between representatives of the Chicago packers and their packing-house teamsters, at the suggestion of Carter H. Harrison, mayor, and the State Board of Arbitration, it was agreed, after due deliberation, to recommend to the two parties to the controversy now existing between the said teamsters and said packers that the compromise of the said differences be effected by making the following suggestions for a compromise:

"First—That there shall be no discrimination against union teamsters.  
"Second—The scale of wages for teamsters shall be fair.  
"Third—No teamsters shall be compelled to work on Labor day.  
"Fourth—Any teamster receiving more than the scale of wages shall not suffer a reduction of wages after this agreement goes into effect.  
"The above and foregoing provisions were agreed on at said meeting.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 4.)

## RIOTING IN THE EAST

SERIOUS TROUBLE GROWING OUT OF STREET-RAILWAY STRIKE.

Mobs at Providence and Pawtucket—Car Windows Smashed—Twenty Arrests Made.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 5.—The street-railway strike took a violent form to-night. Crowds of men blocked the streets and hooted and jeered at the officers and passengers of cars, hurling missiles through windows, cutting trolley ropes and defacing with knives the inner fittings of cars. The officers freely used their clubs in half a dozen individual riots, mounted men charged the crowds and twenty arrests were made.

The initial cause of the disturbance was the parade of about 300 striking conductors and motormen. The line of march led up the main thoroughfare where a crowd soon gathered. Motormen and conductors on the cars which followed were hissed and jeered at. The crowd soon became so unruly that the police were unable to gain the mastery until a number of arrests were made. The police started the crowd in another direction. Similar outbreaks followed, and they grew more serious as the night advanced. In Pawtucket, where the system was severely crippled, the unruly element was allowed to fall away because the refusal of the mayor to afford police protection. Bowlers were piled upon the tracks, wagons were wrecked in front of the station and the police were slow and perfunctory, and finally the drivers and conductors were set upon or missed by missiles hurled at them.

The traction officials maintain that 750 out of a total of 1,300 men are at work. The union after several meetings, reports 700 men on strike.

## TAFT MEETS POPE LEO

GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES DISCUSSES CHURCH AFFAIRS.

His Holiness in Good Humor and Anxious to Settle the Friar Question in a Satisfactory Way.

ROME, June 5.—The Pope to-day received Judge Taft, civil Governor of the Philippines; Bishop Thomas O'Gorman, of Sioux Falls, S. D.; Judge Smith and Major Porter, of the judge advocate's department at Washington. The Americans were met at the entrance of the Vatican by Mgr. Bisconti, the papal chamberlain, and were conducted to the Pope's private library. There Judge Taft presented the Pontiff with a book containing President Roosevelt's letter to the Pope. The Pontiff asked Judge Taft to thank President Roosevelt for his gift. Bishop O'Gorman acted as interpreter. The audience lasted forty minutes.

While talking with the Pope Governor Taft reviewed, in a summary way, the questions in the Philippines which require settlement. He pointed out the relations of the church and state in the islands and that the readjustment of the United States to the Catholic Church, but declared that such readjustment was merely a necessary condition of the prosperity and the freedom of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. He said he was most desirous to help the American administration of the Philippines in every possible way, and he assured Governor Taft that the Vatican would approach all questions raised in the broadest and most conciliatory spirit. The Pope also said that he was desirous to settle the friar question in a satisfactory way, where they could be considered at length, and that all the issues would be treated with the sole aim of reaching a settlement satisfactory to both parties.

Replying to Judge Taft, the Pontiff expressed the great pride in the Roman Catholic Church in the United States and interest in the great Republic. He said he was desirous to help the American administration of the Philippines in every possible way, and he assured Governor Taft that the Vatican would approach all questions raised in the broadest and most conciliatory spirit. The Pope also said that he was desirous to settle the friar question in a satisfactory way, where they could be considered at length, and that all the issues would be treated with the sole aim of reaching a settlement satisfactory to both parties.

## GEORGIA DEMOCRATS.

They Nominate a State Ticket, with J. M. Terrell at the Head.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 5.—Incomplete returns received to-night from the Democratic primaries held throughout this State to-day nominate the following ticket for Governor and state officers: For Governor, J. M. Terrell; secretary of state, Philip Cook; controller general, W. A. Wright; state treasurer, R. E. Park; attorney general, C. C. Hart; state school commissioner, W. B. Merritt; commissioner of agriculture, O. B. Stevens; prison commissioner, Thomas Eason; associate justices of the Supreme Court, A. J. Cobb and Samuel L. Jones. The ticket was headed by S. S. Clay nominated for the six-year term.

## CAN'T LOSE IT!



"Confound that shadder! I never can get in there as long as that headlight is turned on me."

## REBUKE FOR REDMOND

IRISH AGITATOR YELLED DOWN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Members Drowned His Voice When He Tried to Traduce Lord Kitchener and Roberts.

## HIS UTTERANCES VIOLENT

SO FIERY HE WAS FORCED TO COOL HIS LIPS WITH DRINK.

Grant of \$250,000 for Kitchener Voted—Also Thanks for the Fighters in South Africa.

LONDON, June 5.—In accordance with King Edward's message to the House of Commons yesterday the government leader, A. J. Balfour, in the House this afternoon, asked for a vote of £250,000 to Lord Kitchener. As a remarkable coincidence Parliament on June 3 years ago voted its thanks and £200,000 to the same general for his services in Egypt.

Mr. Balfour in supporting the motion referred to Lord Kitchener's rapid promotion. He said it had been given to few public servants to compass so much work for their country in so short a time as Lord Kitchener. He found the army in South Africa in a state of disorganization, or dislocation, consequent upon the ill success which attended the British arms at the early stage of the campaign, and he executed his duty with admirable energy and skill. But it was not till Lord Roberts left that the claims of Lord Kitchener to the gratitude of his countrymen reached their present magnitude. Lord Kitchener had to meet unnumbered difficulties. He had erected no fewer than 400 miles of block-houses, and in the conduct of the campaign had shown the fertile ground of his resources, boundless courage, energy and resolution, and to these qualities Great Britain owed the termination of the war. Few English generals had contended with greater difficulties and few had emerged from them in a more triumphant and brilliant way. Mr. Balfour concluded with a vote of thanks to Lord Kitchener. The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who seconded the motion, presented a warm tribute to Lord Kitchener as a soldier and statesman.

John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, led the opposition in behalf of the Nationalists. Mr. Dillon said he and his friends absolutely objected to the vote because they were opposed to the policy of the war in South Africa and the conduct of the campaign, which involved wholesale devastation of the country, the burning of farms and sacrifice of life.

## REDDON CREATES A SCENE.

William Redmond, Irish Nationalist, caused a scene of great disorder. He said he desired to repeat that Lord Kitchener was responsible for the death of 15,000 children, and that he had warred on women and children. That was his absolute conviction, and he refused to withdraw the motion. The country was living in an atmosphere of hypocrisy. When a man spoke the truth he was gagged.

Mr. Redmond's remarks were almost unbearable owing to the uproar caused by the cheers of the Irish Nationalists and the protests of the members of the other parties. The chairman replied to Mr. Redmond's appeal for a fair hearing that it was impossible to control the House, to which his speech appeared distasteful. During his speech Mr. Redmond indulged in considerable violence of language and had to be refreshed by a drink brought in by a friend. He said that as an additional reason why he objected to the vote, Lord Kitchener had violated the tomb of the Mahdi at Khartoum, and he asserted that Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts, during the South Africa war, had been guilty of

## TROUBLE HAS BEGUN

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGION.

Boy Shot by Operators' Guards, Pump Runner Beaten and Other Acts of Violence Committed.

## COLLIERY FENCES BURNED

AND A TRAIN CARRYING WORKMEN THROWN OFF THE TRACK.

Nonunionists Intimidated by Stone Hurlers and the Pickets Employed by Striking Miners.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 5.—The spirit of unrest growing out of the anthracite miners' strike that has been manifesting itself more or less in this city and vicinity during the last few days broke out in earnest at two places in this city to-night, and as a result a boy was dangerously, if not fatally, shot by a guard at the Stanton colliery and a considerable portion of the fence around the Murray colliery was destroyed by fire. There has been considerable trouble around the Stanton colliery, which is operated by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, controlled by the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The colliery is located in the southern part of the city. Several nights ago a part of the fence surrounding the place was burned and also a small frame building on the cume bank. Since then other attempts were made to fire the fence. The guards as a result kept a close watch. To-night, while Charles McCann, aged thirteen years, was walking along the field outside the fence, it is said a guard on the inside fired a revolver or rifle at him. The bullet struck the boy in the back. The shot was heard by the people in the vicinity, and it looked for a time as though there would be serious trouble. The boy was quickly removed to the Mercy Hospital and the police notified. When the chief of police reached the colliery he, with the assistance of the chief of the coal and iron police, made an investigation and finally placed the blame for the shooting on four coal and iron policemen. They were taken from the colliery by a circuitous route and landed in the lockup at midnight. The men say the boys were tearing down the fence and that they shot in the air to scare them and did not know that any one had been injured until told of it later. They also claim that some one on the outside fired at them. There were fourteen policemen on the inside of the operations. Each had a .38-caliber revolver, and besides there were five Winchester rifles ready for use. The men came from Philadelphia to-day and were placed on duty this afternoon.

## Lynch to Risk Arrest for Treason.

PARIS, June 5.—The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Col. Arthur Lynch has decided to go to London early next week. He will go straight to the House of Commons, attempt to take his seat and there abide the consequences.

Col. Arthur Lynch is accused of having fought with the Boers in South Africa. In November of last year, however, he was sentenced to death by a court-martial in South Africa. He was arrested in London Jan. 6 that Colonel Lynch would be arrested and taken to the House of Commons, and that as soon as he set foot on English soil he would be arrested on a charge of treason. He is in the hands of the London police. Colonel Lynch has been living in Paris for some time.

## Cost of War in Human Life.

LONDON, June 5.—An official statement issued by the War Office, this evening, shows that the total reduction of the British forces in South Africa, up to May 30 of the present year, was 97,477. This includes killed, wounded, prisoners, deaths from disease and men invalided home. Of these many have recovered and rejoined their regiments, leaving 24,343 who are permanently incapacitated. The total number of troops killed in action or died of wounds is 7,282, while the total number of deaths from disease is 13,550.

haunted their force of company employees and are now using nonunion men more freely. It was the purpose not to enlist the services of strangers until absolutely necessary. Nonunion men from the larger cities are still coming in, most of them being brought here under the cover of darkness. They are sent to the collieries during the night, because the officials do not care to arouse the anger of the men and run the risk of having the recruits attacked. During the day and part of the night the strikers are constantly on the watch and in a few minutes can call out the entire population of a mining village if necessary.

The action of the New York Board of Trade in requesting President Roosevelt to take up the matter of settling the strike aroused considerable interest. President Mitchell had nothing to say when he was asked for an expression of opinion on the new move. He said he knew nothing about it except what he had read in the newspapers. Mr. Mitchell was kept close to his office all day. He spent the time in conferring with committee men and did an unusual amount of telephoning. He said there was nothing new in regard to the settlement of the strike and expressed himself as satisfied with the progress of the miners' campaign.

The mining superintendents who were seen to-day had nothing new to add to the day's budget of news. All in all they were getting along fairly well. They continue to have trouble in operating their pumps, however, and the superintendent of one company said to-day that he had received a number of applications from engineers in cities outside of the coal regions for positions.

## Persuaded to Quit Work.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 5.—The Lackawanna valley had its first demonstration against the working engineers, firemen and pump runners to-day. No serious disorder attended it, but it was effective in inducing a large number of these men to give up.

## MILES HURRYING BACK

SAID TO HAVE BEEN SUMMONED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Alleged to Be Threatened with Court-Martial for Betraying Official Secrets.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.—The Journal to-morrow will say: "Lt. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, passed through Kansas City last night on his way from Fort Riley to Washington, called there by President Roosevelt and threatened with an immediate court-martial on a charge of having betrayed official secrets. Whereas General Miles went through here the day before, attended by several other members of a board convened to observe long-range gun tests at Fort Riley, to be so engaged for several days, he came back yesterday afternoon entirely alone, and in such haste that he had not even reserved a sleeping-car berth.

"A Journal reporter read to General Miles a special dispatch saying that he was suspected in the White House of having furnished details of the scandal involving Lieutenant Arnold to Senator Culberson. General Miles' comment was: "Senator Culberson seems to have made an answer as full as one could make and as explicit as Senator Beveridge or anyone could demand." "But, for yourself, general?" "I repeat that Senator Culberson seems to have made the reply for which you are asking." There is a second dispatch, general," was then remarked, to the effect that you are perpetually ordered back to Washington to face charges." General Miles would make no reply to this question. He left for Washington at 6:30 to-night, a short time after his arrival from Fort Riley. While here he did not leave the Union station.

## FRENCH BLACKGUARDS

CHARACTERISTIC SCENE IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Unprintable Epithets Applied by a Member—M. Loubet Called a Thief—Cabinet Reorganization.

PARIS, June 5.—During a dispute in the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. De Largentaye, a reactionary deputy from the Cotes du Nord, exclaimed: "Yes, you Republicans are swindlers and traitors, and in a way foreigners."

A number of Republican deputies retorted hotly, whereupon M. De Largentaye added excitedly: "And your President of the republic is a thief."

A scrimmage, during which fistfuffs were exchanged, ensued, half a dozen deputies, including the Marquis de Dion, M. Millevoye and M. Misler, taking part in the fighting. The fight occurred in the room of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies, which was engaged in the verification of the recent election. The dispute which caused it arose over the national posters in which the Republicans were attacked in violent language. Several of the Nationalist deputies to-day approved these expressions, and in the row which followed the participants freely exchanged insults, such as "blackguard" and "thief."

An official of the Chamber had to intervene between the combatants. M. Millevoye a scoundrel, the latter sent M. Bachmont his seconds, Count de Dion and M. De Largentaye, who in their official account of the interview said: "We informed M. Bachmont of the object of our mission. He replied—Here follows a filthy expression which is unprintable in English. The Count de Dion retorted by slapping his face."

M. Bachmont, to the foregoing, published these terse replies: "Count de Dion says he slapped my face. This is a lie."

## M. Combes Forming a Cabinet.

PARIS, June 5.—M. Henry Brisson, the former premier, who is a radical Republican in politics, went to the Elysee Palace to-day as a result of President Loubet's summons and was asked to form a new Cabinet, but M. Brisson declined.

Later in the day M. Combes, president of the Senate, accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet.

## NEGRO HANGED BY A MOB.

Confessed Complicity in the Murder of a South Carolina Woman.

## LONG TIME HANGING

WILLIAM B. WHEELER, OF WAR-RICK, HANGED AT MICHIGAN CITY.

Drop Fell Five Minutes After Midnight and Life Was Not Extinct Until Ten Minutes Later.

## HIS LAST HOURS ON EARTH

MUCH THE SAME AS THE MANY THAT WENT BEFORE.

Seemingly Indifferent to His Fate, and Regardless of His Surroundings and His Friends.

## THE LAW STRICTLY OBSERVED

THIRD HANGING IN THE PRISON CONDUCTED WITH DECORUM.

Only the Legal Witnesses Present—No Effort to Secure Clemency—The Story of His Crime.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., June 6.—William B. Wheeler, of Warlick county, who killed his son-in-law, Elias Burns, last fall, was hanged in strict accordance with the law in expiation of his crime when Friday was but five minutes old. He showed wonderful vitality. The drop fell at exactly 12:05 o'clock and it was 12:15 before the doctors declared him dead.

Wheeler's conduct during his last few hours on earth was the same as his conduct on the day of his arrival at the prison last November. His demeanor was that of a human being of the lowest type, and that death on the gallows, scarcely thirty paces from his cell, awaited him seemed to give him no more concern than if he were going to take a walk down the corridor for exercise. The condemned man spent the day as others since his incarceration, except that the visits of officers were more frequent. Warden Reid and the chaplain, the Rev. H. L. Henderson, entered Wheeler's cell various times during the day. The warden asked the murderer if he had any word to leave, any message to send to his family or any request to make. Wheeler replied in scarcely audible tones, "I guess not," and then yawned. The chaplain read portions from the Scripture and offered prayer in the death cell, but Wheeler was listless and drew by turns at the various times during the day. 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